

# ALLIED PREMIERS TO MEET SOON AND DECLARE WAR AIMS

the Kaiser temporarily to suspend. And possibly to break off, the peace negotiations with the Bolshevik Government in Russia is regarded here today as almost certain to ally Russian people and Government again with the Entente against the militaristic designs of Prussian absolutism.

Diplomats declare the Kaiser's action is sure to make the Bolshevik more amenable to reason, and believe the Lenin-Trotsky regime will soon realize their only hope lies in full co-operation with the Allied Governments.

The breaking off of the peace negotiations is announced in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich, and is based on the demand of the Russian Radicals that future deliberations be held in Stockholm, where the entire world may have full information of every proposal and counter proposal. The Russians are determined, the despatch says, that the peace negotiations shall be public property and that there shall be no tinge of secret diplomacy.

## "WE MUST HAVE POSITION OF POWER," SAYS TIRPITZ

German Grand Admiral Thanks Chancellor von Hertling for Stand on Peace Parley.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz telegraphed Chancellor von Hertling to-day, expressing thanks for his "firm stand against transfer of peace negotiations to Stockholm."

"It would have meant a peace not respecting Germany's vital needs," he declared. "We must have a position of power in the world."

The Vorwaerts publishes speeches by Philipp Scheidemann and Hugo Haase before the Reichstag Main Committee. Herr Scheidemann declared the Socialists "tired for unrestricted self-determination of peoples," adding:

"Just as resolutely as we oppose the annexationist politicians of the Entente, we combat the annexationist politicians of our own country."

Herr Haase said the German proposals of Dec. 28 constituted a veiled claim to annexation.

Independent Socialists in Germany have sent a message to Bolshevik Foreign Minister Trotsky advising him not to accept the German terms and to avoid a separate peace.

Germany has recognized the Finnish Republic.

The Philosophical Faculty of Constantinople has proposed Nicolai Lenin of the Russian Bolsheviks for the Nobel Peace Prize, according to word received here to-day.

The National Liberal Party of Brandenburg Province at a meeting yesterday, a Berlin despatch reports, took the point of view that the demands of the supreme army command in the East and the West must be decisive. It was agreed that the peace terms must be such as will guarantee Germany's future and be approved by "the Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff."

GERMANS FAIL IN RAIDS IN THE REGION OF VERDUN

Attacking Forces Thrown Back on Left Bank of Meuse and at Hill 304.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—"German raids on the left bank of the Meuse River and north of Hill 304 were thrown back," the official war statement declared to-day.

Artillery actions in the Champagne sector to the right of the Meuse River near Renneville and Lachambrette were also reported.

ARTILLERY BATTLES ON THE BRITISH FRONT

No Mention of Infantry Engagements in the Reports From London and Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"There was occasional hostile artillery activity south-east of Messines (Flanders)," says to-day's official report.

Berlin (via London), Jan. 7.—Fighting on the western front was confined mainly to artillery fire, to-day's official statement asserted.

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Britain Backs Lloyd George's Statement But Sees No Signs of German Break.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A conference of the Allied Premiers is likely to be called very soon.

Presumably such a conference will decide the exact outline of a joint re-statement of Allied war aims.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Premier Lloyd George's speech on Saturday is generally applauded here as stripping Germany of her pretense that the Entente and America have any aim of conquest or imperialism, or any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Central Powers.

At the same time, it is suggested that the Kaiser, becoming even more arrogant, may seek to misinterpret Lloyd George's declarations, pretending that they show the Entente is weakening.

But it is thought the Premier's statements will have more forceful effect in Austria, Turkey and Russia than in Germany, where the military autocracy is as dominant as ever.

Nothing is known of the reported mutiny of 25,000 German troops in Russia except as stated in the Bolshevik account of it, and it is believed that if such a mutiny has taken place, stern measures will be taken by the German military authorities to prevent it from spreading to other regiments.

The British press is a unit in supporting Lloyd George's terms.

WILSON SAID TO APPROVE SPEECH OF LLOYD GEORGE

Message From President to Premier Reported in Cable From London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—American Ambassador Page conveyed President Wilson's "cordial approval" of Premier Lloyd George's speech to the Welsh statesman, according to a well-authenticated report here this afternoon.

KAISER REWARDS SINKER OF A U. S. DESTROYER

U Boat Commander Reports He Also Sank Fourteen Merchantmen on 5,000-Mile Cruise.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—Emperor William has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on submarine Commander Kophamel on his return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands.

During this cruise, Kophamel asserts, he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy or France. He is said to have brought back twenty-two tons of copper as booty.

It is about 3,000 miles from the Belgian coast to the Cape Verde Islands and return.

Whole French Press Concedes Prime Importance of Speech.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The newspapers attribute capital importance to the Lloyd George speech. La Liberté likens it to a strong breeze that is "going to dissipate all the clouds that Germany and its agents and accomplices have thrown around the war aims of the Allies." The Intransigent calls it a "diplomatic act of great importance."

DRY SUNDAY IS UPHELD.

Supreme Court Won't Let Comm in Act Open Chicago Saloons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court today refused to review the attacks on Mayor Thompson's order closing saloons in Chicago on Sunday.

The proceedings, based largely on a contention that the Illinois "Tipping House Act" contained a certain clause which made legal Sunday closing of saloons in Chicago, attracted wide attention.

Henry W. Boerner, a Chicago saloonkeeper, asked and the Illinois courts refused an injunction to restrain the police and the Mayor from enforcing the law.

The Supreme Court upholds the Illinois law.

BOMB IN TEACHER'S DESK.

Rochester School Partially Wrecked by Explosion.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Rochester Continuation School, a public institution attended by forty pupils, was partially wrecked today by the explosion of a bomb in the desk of Miss Cecilia Harding, the teacher.

Carl Hargwall, thirteen years old, was seriously injured. He was the only one in the building when the bomb exploded. Hargwall was able to tell the police that he was firing the fuses in the cellar when the bomb blew up. He escaped from the building before it collapsed.

Police called to the relief that the bomb was a time contrivance set by previous means and that it exploded prematurely.

BRITISH WIN IN ARABIA.

Standard Motor Corporation Company—Extra dividend of 20 per cent. on 1917 earnings payable Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An official report received to-day from Allen A. Britain, post on the southern coast of Arabia, says that the British deserters the capture of Haifa on Saturday. Several casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

## LET U. S. OPERATE COAL MINES, SAYS CLIFFORD THORNE

Rate Expert Declares Present Regulation Has Actually Increased the Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Federal operation of America's coal field was advocated to-day as a cure for the coal shortage by Clifford Thorne, rate expert, in testimony before the Senate investigating committee.

Purchase or control of the pooled mines, products and equipment must come, Thorne said, to offset the evils resulting from six months of attempted Federal regulation of privately operated coal fields.

This regulation, Thorne told the committee, has resulted as follows:

Instead of reducing the exorbitant price of coal it has actually increased these prices in some cases as much as 100 per cent above voluntary prices in 1916.

Prices fixed by the Federal Government are excessive compared to cost of production.

Operators are refusing to make contracts for coal because, under the fuel regulations, they can get more for "free coal."

Thorne bitterly assailed what he called the secretive methods of Federal authorities in handling the coal situation. He charged that all data was gathered in secret and that this data is kept secret from the public.

The witness said that if the 60 per cent. profit of Missouri operators was typical of the entire country it would represent a profit of \$350,000,000, \$1,000,000 a day—on coal products this year. In October he said an increase of 45 cents a ton had been allowed Missouri operators.

"What's your idea of Government price-fixing?" asked Senator Reed.

"It's absurd, unjust and un-American," he answered. "To borrow an illustration, you might as well put a negro in a watermelon patch and tell him not to eat—the temptation is too great."

Of the three methods of handling the situation suggested by Thorne—Government purchase of all coal at mines, Government purchase of the output of weaker mines and commandeering of all mines—Thorne said he considered the first probably the best. Under this plan, he would allow mine owners a profit based on an average profit of the past few years, he said.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL IS PUSHED AS WAR MEASURE

Has Already Passed Senate and Will Soon Be Taken Up in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Daylight Saving Bill, which passed the Senate last June, will be considered by the House soon after the emergency railroad and other war legislation recommended by the President is out of the way.

The bill provides for the advancing of the clocks of the Nation one hour from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September.

President Wilson has given his approval to the measure. The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the plan.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO CORN MARKET.

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

STANDARD MOTOR CORPORATION.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL PARTIALLY WRECKED BY EXPLOSION.

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## FIRST CONGRESSMAN TO ENLIST AS PRIVATE LEAVING THE CAPITAL



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## ROCKEFELLER ADDS \$5,500,000 TO AID WAR WORK OF U. S.

Sends Check to Foundation to Prevent Further Depletion of Its Funds.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced to-day the receipt of a further gift of \$5,500,000 from John D. Rockefeller. The gift is made in view of the increasing demands upon the funds of the Foundation arising in connection with the war.

George H. Vincent, President of the Foundation, in making the announcement, stated that it was hoped this gift would make it unnecessary for the Foundation to draw further at present upon its principal fund.

During 1917, in addition to the income expended, \$5,000,000 of the principal fund of the Foundation was appropriated to the war effort.

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## MASS IN CHURCH OF JOAN OF ARC FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

Prayers Said for the Souls of Those Who Have Died in France.

By J. W. Pegler

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 7 (United Press).—In the simple little church of the village where Joan of Arc was born, France's plain people yesterday knelt in earnest prayer for the souls of Americans who have died for France.

Scores of wooden-shoed peasants they were—women, children, old men, priests—and even a few fur-coated aristocrats who came to kneel beside the simple folk, united in prayer as France is united in war for right.

It was at the village of Domremy. The worshippers knelt in the snow, their heads bowed reverentially as they made the sign of the cross and petitioned Joan of Arc, the saintly defender of France in bygone years, to pray for "the soldiers Americans who have died for France."

Every church in the "American zone" of France held special masses to-day for the repose of the souls of these dead heroes. It was a spontaneous outpouring of France's own people, her people of the soil, the backbone of the republic. In their own tongue they whispered haltingly the well-remembered but strangely Latin pronunciation names of Princes of the Church.

Hay and Gresham—now sleeping beneath the snow-blanketed Lorraine battlefield—America's first soldiers killed in action.

Now were prayers forgotten for those of the Americans slain at Cambrai, or for those to whom came death through illness.

But it was at Domremy, birthplace of Joan of Arc—in the very church itself where she was baptized—that the most impressive of all services was held. The worshippers, rich and poor, fighting men and priest, knelt before the hallowed doorway in the snow. There they could peer through the stained glass windows and see the stars and stripes and the beloved French Tricolor entwined above the simple altar.

After this consecration of the spirit and the invocation to St. Joan of Arc herself, most of the worshippers visited Joan of Arc's home—a decaying little stone house surrounded by pines—today richly festooned in the snow.

The village Mayor conducted visiting French officials and American correspondents to the center of a small stone bridge, spanning the Meuse, now heavily timbered with ice-fringed banks. From there he pointed to a spot on a distant hill where Joan of Arc had her divine vision.

MEALS ARE TO BE PROVIDED WITH GREAT CARE.

"Meals should be provided with the idea of supplying a balanced ration. They should be set menus, as we do not believe in letting young girls pick out their own food. They are too apt to choose three or four desserts, and eat nothing nourishing or substantial."

"I believe foreign girls who do not speak English should be housed in groups by themselves and should receive special instruction in English. In citizenship, in everything which will make them Americans. After they have received this instruction, which, we hope, will be given them by volunteers, they will be ready to join the larger groups."

"I believe that not more than 150 girls should be housed together. Older women can be housed in three or four-family houses, as they generally object to living amid the noise and confusion made by younger girls. Older women need a chance to cook their own food, and to have a cup of tea with their friends, and this we think should be provided for them. They do not require the same care as younger girls."

"In houses provided for munition workers there should be an opportunity for classes in any educational work the girls want to take up. Of course where a teacher is engaged members of the class would each pay a small fee to make up the cost. PLANS ARE OUTLINED TO MANUFACTURERS, SHE SAYS."

"We have sent letters to manufacturers outlining our plan of housing women employees," Mrs. Rockefeller continued, "and we hope many of them will take it up. I understand that lodging conditions for girl workers in munition towns are at present very bad. We have made suggestions to Mr. Eldridge, Chairman of the Government's Committee on Housing England. I believe, has spent \$2,000,000 in caring for its women workers."

"It is only because I have been assured that it will help the cause of women that I am giving this interview," Mrs. Rockefeller said in conclusion. "I like to be as quiet as possible and as little as possible before the public. The name of Rockefeller is too much in the papers, I think. It is so difficult to bring children up simply and quietly if one's name is always in the papers."

TROTZKY'S MESSAGE.

Beginning in next Sunday's World, Leon Trotsky's remarkable document, "The Bolsheviks and the World Peace," written by the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now published for the first time, is the essence of the creed of the Bolsheviks and presents Trotsky's articles as they are in the papers. It is Trotsky's declaration of a new world-wide independence. Remember, it will be in next Sunday's World and appear daily thereafter.

Federal Agents Seize Four Enemy Aliens.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 7.—Four enemy aliens, Germans, were taken in charge here last night by Federal agents. They were rounded up in the room of a singing society. All were taken to Hartford, where disposition of cases growing out of violation of enemy alien laws will be made.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 5, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.14 cents per pound—ADVIS.

## GIVES COAL TRUCK THE RIGHT OF WAY OVER THE LIMOUSINE

POLICE COMMISSIONER BRIGHTER assembled his traffic officers to-day and told them that coal wagons must be classed with ambulances, police patrols and fire apparatus whenever it is a question of the right of way. Under no circumstances must a coal wagon be kept waiting. Limousines must be sidetracked if necessary, but coal must move.

"Don't be afraid of a man in a car de luxe," the Commissioner said. "The law must be enforced."